

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1863-tf.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on Lewis B. Gratcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. **V. T. CHAMBERS.**

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE—West Side St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1863-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1863-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 13, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED. **WM. F. BARRETT.**

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. **JOHN M. HARLAN.**

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Louisville, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 18, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. **E. L. VANWINKLE.**

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 8:30 P. M., and leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-tf.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cor. Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardwell.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petros, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, August.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Red River Expedition
Co-operative Naval Movements—Official Report of Admiral Porter.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
OFF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA,
May 8, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in my communication No. 106, of the sinking of the Eastport while proceeding down to Alexandria, caused by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom, and near her bow. On hearing this bad news I proceeded at once to the vessel and found her sunk to the gun-deck, the water over it on one side.

I saw that no time was to be lost, and went to Alexandria, in hopes of finding one of our steam pump-boats, then due. Lieut. Commander Phelps had already sent a tug down for the same purpose, and as I passed over the falls, the pump-boat hove in sight and proceeded on up. An hour after the other boat came up, and I sent her up also, being confident that the Eastport would now be raised.

I had ordered all her guns taken out and all her ammunition transferred to other vessels, which was done by the time I reached her again, forty-eight hours after the pump-boats went up.

I was detained a day in Alexandria, making a different disposition of the vessels in the Mississippi, owing to the report of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels. I sent some of the navy iron-clads up there with orders to remain, and also changed the destination of various vessels in the different rivers.

When I returned to the Eastport, I found her in a fair way of being afloat, though all the heavy steam pumps together, did not do more than slightly decrease the water. The leak had to be stopped by bulkheading. Lieutenant Commander Phelps went to work vigorously to endeavor to save his vessel, and he was seconded by his officers and crew. I don't think I ever witnessed harder work than was performed by the officers and crew of the Eastport, and it seemed to be the determination of all on board that she should not fall into the hands of the enemy, if it could be helped.

I felt confident that the Eastport would be saved, if time permitted, but I had a faint idea that our army was about to fall back on Alexandria, and it would become necessary to destroy the Eastport, or perhaps lose some other vessels.

On my arrival at Grand Ecore I found that preparations were making to move the army in the direction of Alexandria, and I ordered the large vessels at once below the bars, with orders to proceed slowly to Alexandria, keeping with the lighter draft vessels to cover the land forces, and give protection to the transports.

The day after my return to Grand Ecore, orders were issued for the army to move to Alexandria. The Eastport was not yet afloat, and I thought our chance of saving her very small, unless we were certain of having no enemy to annoy us after the army left. On the 20th of April, I went down to the Eastport again, and, after informing her commander how matters stood, we concluded that it was necessary to run some risks if we wished to save the vessel. She was now slightly resting on the bottom on one side, and steam had been raised on her.

On the 21st she started, in tow of the pumpboat Champion No. 5, and with the tug of Champion No. 3, transferred to the Eastport, and connected with her boilers. This arrangement, with the addition of one or two syphon pumps, kept the water out of the fire-room and confined it to the bow.

I waited at a point eight miles below Grand Ecore, and sent a gunboat to convey down all the transports that were left up—this vessel bringing up the rear, towing a flat on which were all the Eastport's guns. On the first day the Eastport made twenty miles down the river, but at six o'clock in the evening she grounded from not being in the channel, and the first of our difficulties commenced in getting her over the bar and other obstructions which abound in this river.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the difficulties of the navigation from the 21st of April up to the 23rd, the time when it was no longer considered possible to get the Eastport over the sand bars and logs, now increasing, unless time was allowed to remove them, and the enemy were kept from annoying us while we were at work.

The Lieutenant Commander, commanding the Eastport, S. L. Phelps, had done all that man could do to save his vessel, and felt it to be a matter of pride to get her to Alexandria.

She had grounded eight times badly, and each time under circumstances where it was very doubtful if she would come off, but the commander's confidence never deserted him and I could not help but admire his coolness and faith in getting his vessel to Alexandria, when I knew there were places to pass below with much less water on them.

I determined that I would never leave this vessel to her fate as long as the commander felt a hope of getting her down.

He worked with almost superhuman efforts to accomplish the object in view, sleeping apparently neither night nor day—every body worked, and went through privations of all kinds, and I must say that mentally I never went through so much anxiety in my life.

On the sixth day of this labor of hauling the Eastport over the bars, and after congratulating ourselves that we had passed every impediment, orders were given to fill up with fence rails for fuel, and we started down stream, with the expectation of making at least thirty miles that day. The vessel had already been brought sixty miles on her way, and sixty more would bring her within our lines.

The army, though, were sixty miles ahead of us, and the report was that the rebels were following in their rear, also opposing them in front, and we might naturally expect when the army arrived safely in Alexandria, that the whole power of the enemy would be directed to cutting off my small force of three light drafts, and the Eastport, without any guns; indeed, we had already received notice that such was their intention.

On April 25, I made a trial to pass down stream, but had scarcely started before the Eastport was hard aground, and this time in a position where even the commander's hopes of relieving her failed. The difficulty

here was a want of water, and the bed of the river was filled with logs, over which it would be impossible to get the vessel, unless we had the time.

We tried to lighten her by removing her iron plating, but this we found to be labor beyond our power; the plates could not be removed in a short time, and that plan was abandoned at once.

I had determined to remain by the Eastport until she was safe within our lines, or blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

On two occasions I had given the commander preparatory instructions relative to her destruction, thinking her time had come; but, still hopeful and persistent, he stuck to the work, and deserved to have met with greater success.

Every effort was made to get the Eastport off from what proved to be her final resting-place.

The gunboat Fort Hindman (whose commander has worked to save the Eastport with a zeal I never saw surpassed) succeeded with her steam-captain in moving her bow, but only enough to get into a worse position right across the channel, with a bed of logs under her, and from that place it seemed that no human power could move her. The commander having admitted there seemed no hope of getting her off unless we had time, and our rear protected, I gave the order to destroy her.

One ton of powder was placed in her in various positions, she was filled with such combustibles as we could procure, and at 1:45 P. M., April 26, the Eastport was blown up. Lieutenant Commander Phelps applying the match, and being the last one to leave the vessel. He had barely time to reach the boat when the Eastport blew up, covering the boat with fragments of wood. Seven different explosions followed and then the flames burst forth in every direction.

The vessel was completely destroyed—as perfect a wreck as was ever made by powder. She remains a troublesome obstruction to block up the channel for some time to come. All stores, &c., were removed, and such parts of the machinery as could be made available by the rebels.

There was nothing but the iron plates left behind which finally fell inside the hull. Some fell out-board, as the fire burned away the wood to which they were attached, and will soon disappear under the sand.

I would have brought away every piece of iron had I not been warned that I had oversteaid my time.

Gangs of guerrillas began to hover on the left bank of the river, and just previous to blowing up the Eastport we were attacked by a heavy force on the right bank.

This vessel was lying tied to the bank, and I was backing out from the Eastport in the Hindman, to give the former a chance to blow up without injury to any one. The rebels selected this moment to make the attack, and, rising suddenly from the bank, opened on our little squadron with 1,200 muskets, and then made a rush to board the Cricket.

The enemy, however, were properly met and repulsed, and the Cricket, dropping out from the bank, opened on them with grape and canister, and with a heavy cross fire from the two other vessels, the rebels were routed in five minutes. After this we blew the Eastport up, and proceeded down the river.

We were not molested until we had gone about twenty miles, at a point above Cane River. When rounding the point, the vessels in close order and ready for action, we descried a party of the enemy, with artillery, on the right bank, and we immediately opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy immediately returned it with a large number of guns, eighteen in all, every one of which struck this vessel.

The Cricket (Acting Master H. H. Gaveing) gave orders to stop the engines for the purpose of fighting the battery and covering the boats astern. I corrected this mistake and got headway on the vessel again, but not soon enough to avoid the pelting shower of shot and shell which the enemy poured into us, every shot going through and through us, clearing all on decks in a moment.

Finding the guns now firing rapidly, I stepped on the deck to see what was the matter. As I stepped down, the after-gun was struck with a shell and disabled, and every man at the gun killed or wounded. At the same moment the crew from the forward gun was swept away by a shell exploding, and the men were wounded in the fire-room, leaving only one man to fire up.

I made up a gun's crew from the contrabands, who fought the gun to the last moment. Finding that the engine did not move, I went into the engine-room and found the Chief Engineer killed, whose place was soon supplied by an assistant. I then went to the pilot-house, and found that a shot had gone through it and wounded one of the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and as the battery was a very heavy one I determined to pass it, which was done under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her up stream to attack with our two bow guns, the only guns left, but as this was impossible, I let her drift down around the point and shelled the enemy's batteries in the rear. This disturbed them for a moment, and enabled the light-draft Juliet and pumpboat Champion, lashed together, to escape from under the bank where they had drifted.

The Juliet had her steam-pipes cut and became disabled, having drifted clear from under the guns of the enemy and close into the bank where the guns could not be depressed to reach them, and from whence the Champion towed her in safety, when the Hindman opened her batteries, and this vessel was firing into the rear of the enemy's batteries.

Seeing that the Hindman did not pass the batteries, the Juliet disabled, and that one of the pump-boats had her boiler exploded by a shot, I ran down to a point three or four miles below, where I had ordered two iron clads to be ready to meet me in case of necessity.

Unfortunately, I ran on shore a short time after passing the batteries, and remained there three hours, took fire in the meantime from the explosion of some cartridges, the box containing which had been struck by the enemy's shot. It was after dark when I reached the appointed place, where I found the Osage lying opposite a field battery of the enemy, which they had been shelling throughout the day.

The Lexington had been hard at work at

them, and had been hulled fifteen times, with only one man killed. The firing above had ceased, and as the channel was very intricate, I could not send her up to the assistance of the vessels without danger of her getting aground. I knew that they were all above the batteries, and was in hopes that the Hindman had silenced them.

Lieutenant Commander Phelps had two vessels in charge—the Juliet and Champion—which he wished to get through safely. He had kept them out of range until he could partially repair the Juliet, and then, starting under a heavy fire, he made a push by. Unfortunately the pump-boat was disabled and set fire to and burned up.

The Hindman had her wheel-ropes cut away, and drifted past, turning round and round, and getting well cut up in going by.

The Juliet was cut to pieces in hull and machinery; had fifteen killed and wounded. Four miles below, they met the Neosho, going up too late to cover them. Had she arrived in time, she could likely have cleared out the batteries—at least diverted the fire of them until the passage of the boats.

I inclose the report of Lieutenant Commander Phelps, from the time of his first misfortune, until his arrival at this place, where I now am with all the fleet, having lost none of the gunboats, but very much surprised that I have one left, considering the difficulties encountered. When the rebels had followed our army to the point where they could effect no more, all their attention was turned to the little squadron I had escorting the Eastport.

Every man and gun was brought to the river, and we had to contend against such odds that it seemed impossible to escape destruction or very severe handling. No vessels were ever better fought, and none of this class (mere thread-paper vessels) were ever under so hot a fire.

In five minutes the Cricket was struck thirty-eight times with solid shot and shell, with a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded—half her crew. The Juliet about the same, with fifteen killed and wounded. The Hindman lost three killed and four or five wounded.

I may have lacked judgment in not blowing the Eastport up sooner, when I found we were a secondary consideration to the army, but as I had staid behind myself to see the last transport through safely, I could not do less with one of my own vessels.

I was unable to keep up communication with the army; as the means of communication were with them, and as they marched along faster than I calculated, (forty miles in one day, when I supposed they would only go twenty), I was nearer in their rear than I should have been.

This arose from my desire to save the Eastport, and hoping that some signal success on the part of the army (which I felt confident was able to whip all the rebels in that part of the country, would dispose of the enemy altogether.

From the beginning of the expedition up to the present time, the officers and men of this squadron have worked with superhuman zeal, and overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. The success of the expedition depended entirely on the success of the navy in getting the transports safely to an appointed place, Springfield Landing, which would have put us in communication with the army, and them in possession of all their materials of war.

This was accomplished, and when the army returned, unexpectedly, we fought our way back again without the loss of any kind (excepting men) inflicting a loss of five hundred men on the enemy, killed their best General, (Green,) and a number of his officers.

On our way down to Alexandria, obstacles were overcome enough to appal the stoutest heart. Guns had to be taken out of vessels and jumped over sand bars and logs, and the squadron arrived here in time to prevent any attack on our reserve stores.

The difficulty about water is a most unusual one, and we must certainly have a rise of the few feet we want before the end of the season. All the rivers are booming at this time, and it should be so here, I am no more responsible for the failure of water here, than I would be if the Mississippi went dry at this season, a thing that never happened yet.

I came up here with the river on the rise, and water enough for our largest vessels; and even on my way up to Shreveport from Grand Ecore, the water rose, while it commenced falling where I left the largest gunboats. Falling or not, I could not go back while in charge of the transports, and the material on which an army of 30,000 men depended. Nothing would justify me in doing so.

I have still confidence in a good Providence, which I am sure will not desert us, and confidence that the nation will not permit this fleet to be sacrificed when it has so well performed its part in what should have been a complete success.

In conclusion, I beg leave to mention the brave, cool and zealous manner in which Lieutenant Commander Phelps worked to get his vessel out of her difficulties, never losing his faith for a single moment; also, the handsome manner in which he brought the two fragile gunboats past those batteries, cheating the enemy of the prize they had promised themselves.

To Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, commanding the Fort Hindman, great praise is due for the efforts he made night and day to get the Eastport off, working his officers and men until they could hardly stand.

Acting Master Geo. W. Rogers of the Pittsburg, deserves great credit for the manner in which he worked at the bulkhead of the Eastport, up to his middle in water, for eight days. To him he intrusted the duty of stopping the leak, which he fairly accomplished under the most trying circumstances.

Acting Master J. S. Watson defended his vessel in the most gallant manner, and never was a vessel more cut up.

Where all do their duty it is hard to discriminate; but when the record of this expedition is overhauled, the names of Commander J. P. Foster, Lafayette; Lieut. Commander J. A. Greer, Benton; Lieut. Commander E. K. Owen, Louisville; Lieut. Commander J. G. Mitchell, Carondelet; Lieut. Commander F. M. Ritchey, Choctaw; Lieut. Commander T. O. Selfridge, Osage; Lieut.

Commander Byron Wilson, Ouachita; Lieut. Commander G. M. Bache, Lexington; Lieut. S. M. Terry, Benefit (naval transport); Acting Volunteer Lieut. Samuel Howard, Neosho; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Geo. W. Browne, Ozark; Acting Volunteer Lieut. A. R. Langthorne, Mound City; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, Fort Hindman; Acting Master H. H. Carrington, Cricket; Acting Master J. S. Watson, Juliet; Acting Master Charles Thatsel, Osage, should stand prominent, having zealously performed every thing required of them with an ability deserving the highest praise.

I deem it necessary to send you a bearer of despatches who will explain to you fully the condition of the fleet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL KAUTZ.—The despatches from James river make sad work with the name of the officer who led the cavalry force that made the late raid on the railroad south of Petersburg, some of them calling him "Kuntz," others "Kantz," and others going still further from the true name, which is August V. Kautz. General Kautz was born in Germany, but came to this country a boy. He graduated at West Point in 1852, and he is now Captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Before the rebellion he did good service in fighting the Indians, and was wounded in an action in Washington Territory, in 1856. He is the author of one or two military books.

Internal Revenue Tax.
As some anxiety has been felt among our tax payers as to whether the amended tax law, now pending in Congress, will apply to the licenses and income tax to be paid this year, we are glad to be able to set the matter at rest, by being permitted to copy the following circular letter received yesterday

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The official report of Rear Admiral DAVID PORTER, and other interesting matter will be found on the first page of this issue.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "colored" substitutes will be received instead of white drafted men.

Capt. McDowell, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, was killed last week in one of the engagements between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON.

The rebel papers report that the railroads damaged by Sheridan have been repaired. This is undoubtedly premature. The bridges destroyed could not have been repaired by this time.

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Havana that the Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels at Galveston, has run the blockade at that place and reached Havana. She was a valuable prize to the rebels, and will yet give trouble to our cruisers and commerce.

It is our painful duty to state, that intelligence was received in this city yesterday morning, of the death of Mrs. SAMUELS, the accomplished wife of Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts of this State. Her death occurred at Elizabethtown, Ky. The Public offices were closed yesterday.

The women in all the loyal States seem to be agitating the propriety of economy in articles of luxury, and of abstaining from the purchase of imported finery. A very influential meeting, called by the directress of the late Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, the 16th May; a similar meeting took place at Indianapolis on the same day, and we find frequent mentions of movements in the same direction in our exchanges from various sections.

A Villainous Hoax!

The New York World, which loses no opportunity to show its disloyalty, on the 18th May, published a document purporting to be a proclamation from the President, stating that Gen. Grant's campaign into Virginia had proved a failure; appointing Thursday, the 26th of May, as a day to be observed with prayer and humiliation; and closing with a call for 400,000 more men, to be raised by the 15th day of June, by volunteering, or on that day by a general draft. The villainous thing was telegraphed all over the country, to the dismay of loyal people, and the joy of the rebels and their friends. The perpetrator deserves, and we hope he will receive, condign punishment.

CAPITAL HOTEL at FRANKFORT FOR SALE. This fine hotel is ordered to be sold to the highest bidder in the city of Frankfort on the 24th instant. There is no more appropriate building in the country for a female college. It is worthy the attention of those engaged in teaching. Its capacity, and the substantial character of the improvements, render it eminently suitable for such a purpose.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Well, as the Senior of the Democrat is an experienced teacher, and fully competent to take charge of such a college as he recommends, we would suggest that he should purchase the Hotel, when sold, and establish a female school; and the two published editors of the Journal being also old pedagogues, he might probably secure their services, as assistants. We think all three would thus be better employed than in editing newspapers opposed to the Government, and aiding the insurrection.

Col. Marion C. Taylor, of Shelby.

The Louisville Journal says a telegram, dated Chattanooga, May 17th, was received at Louisville, on the 18th, by Mr. E. O. TAYLOR, stating that Col. MARION C. TAYLOR, commanding the gallant Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, "had both his legs carried away by a cannon ball," in the fighting before Dalton, or Resaca.

The probabilities are, that Colonel TAYLOR was mortally wounded. If so, he is the third Colonel that has fallen at the head of the Fifteenth. Col. POPE, Lt. Col. JOHNETT, and Maj. CAMPBELL, with Lt. McGRAW and other officers, fell at Chaplin Hills; Colonel FOREMAN, was killed at Stone River.

We knew Col. TAYLOR well, and intimately. He was a native of Marion county, we believe; but has resided in Shelby for many years; and has represented her in the Legislature. When treason raised her infamous banner, Col. TAYLOR joined the "Minnie Greys," a volunteer company in Shelbyville, and was soon after, on the determination of the company to enlist under the first call of the President for three years men,—chosen Captain. The company mustered, we think, one hundred and nine men, and some of them, after they joined the Fifteenth Regiment, were placed in other companies. In the organization of the Fifteenth, the "Minnie Greys" were designated company A, and a band of better men never volunteered nobly have the men and the officers done duty,—attesting with their prowess on the battle fields their love of the Union, and sealing with their blood and lives their devotion to country—their hatred of treason.

Colonel TAYLOR was a true friend; a noble soldier; and a gallant officer. Friends will mourn his memory in their innermost hearts, and long will he be remembered as one "of our heroes."

In action faithful, and in honor clear, enabled by himself,—by all approved."

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, declares the documents published by the rebel authorities, purporting to be a correspondence between the British Government and the so-called Southern Confederacy, arrant forgeries.

The rebel Major General EDWARD JOHNSON, captured by Gen. HANCOCK during the battles near Spottsylvania Court House, is a native of Kentucky, and graduated in the same class, at West Point, with BRAUER, GARD, HARDER, and SIBLEY, of the rebel service, and McDOWELL, GRAINGER, and other Union officers.

The Louisville Democrat publishes a letter from from Shepherdsville, in which the paucity of members attending the meeting in Bullitt county, to appoint delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention is exposed. We have no doubt the same fact is true in regard to most of the meetings which have been held to appoint delegates to that unholy transfer body. The people are not with that concern; they are for the Union, and will be represented in the Union Convention, maugre all the efforts of the Guthrie-Prenticeites, assisted as they may be by returned rebels, rebel sympathizers, quasi-Union men, diabolical contractors, *id genus omne*.

Sweet Owen.—Something Wrong.

Has not an error been committed, as to the number that should have been drafted from Owen county? The number of enrolled militia reported in Owen, on the 1st September, 1863, according to Adjutant General BORNE's Report to the Legislature, was 1,508. She has eighty-three volunteers in the Union service; and yet was called upon by the draft for only sixty-five men! Oldham county had 534 enrolled militia; and was called upon to raise by the draft forty men. Henry county had 795 enrolled militia; 352 in the Union service, and had to furnish by the draft seventy-three men!

By comparing the accounts as regards Henry and Oldham counties, with Owen's, we have come to the conclusion, that the number which should have been drafted from Owen county is 651—six hundred and fifty-one.

To Fuse, a Moral Impossibility.

To divide, distract, and destroy the Union party, the Guthrie-Prentice clique, attempted to steal and appropriate the name of Democrat, and hijacked it on to Conservative Union. Since then we have noticed that the Louisville Journal and its followers have but seldom used the term "Union"; they often use the word "Conservative"; but most frequently "Democrat!" is the favored word to designate their faction. The Journal, for some years, has exhibited a strong hankering after the name of Democrat,—and recently appeared determined to appropriate it, whether or not, and leave the Louisville Democrat "out in the cold." But it has met a repulse. Its claims have been ignored; and its pretension to Democracy has been hung up to dry, by the following sentence from the call of those *old-true* Democrats, Messrs. Wolfe, Lindsey, Logan, Craig & Co.:—

"It is needless to say to any one acquainted with Kentucky politics, that the Democratic party of Kentucky will not be in any sense represented by the Convention which has been called through the Louisville Journal for the 25th of May; nor is it necessary to mention any of the well known reasons why such a representation (under present circumstances) is a moral impossibility.

Does not that squelch the Journal's Democracy beautifully?

Hon. George H. Yeaman.

In an article in the Commonwealth of May 9, under the head-line "Breaking Cover at Last," this sentence occurred:—

"We then desired to know, if the Democratic committee had not concluded to call a State Convention,—to meet probably in June,—when a letter was received from Senator POWELL, advising the Wickliffe party to unite with the Guthrie-Prentice 'Conservative Democratic Union' clique, as the only possible means which could be conceived of for defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky; and that this advice was endorsed by Messrs. DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING and WADSWORTH, and probably Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN!"

We are satisfied that we did injustice to Hon. Geo. H. YEAMAN in this matter: not intentionally, by any means. We had heard that all the members of Congress from Kentucky had signed Mr. POWELL's letter, except Messrs. ANDERSON, RANDALL, and SMITH. Subsequent information inclined us to hope that Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN had not joined in the endorsement of Mr. POWELL's advice; and, in the sentence above quoted, we so framed our reference to them as to express a doubt of their having done so. We now know that Mr. YEAMAN did not sign or approve Senator POWELL's coalition manifesto.

And we may also state our conviction, that he does not approve of the Guthrie-Prentice scheme to transfer the Union party of Kentucky to the Chicago Peace Democracy. The call of GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, & Co., and Messrs. POWELL, DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING, WADSWORTH & Co.'s scheme, both invited and solicited, rebels, rebel sympathizers and secessionists to coalesce—to fuse,—to unite into one party, in opposition to the Union party. In such an incongruous coalition, Mr. YEAMAN, nor any other Union man, could have any sympathy. The Union party have not invited, and do not intend to invite, rebels to coalesce with them. If there are any repentant rebels, who,—like the prodigal son, have become convinced of the errors of their way, and are truly penitent for their great sin,—elect to unite with the Unionists, and thus show their faith by their works, they will be received into fellowship. But we do not want, and will not recognize, any aid or assistance from disloyalists.

The rebel papers at Richmond publish a foolish telegram from Meridian, Mississippi, that Gen. STEELE had surrendered at Camden. Gen. S., was at Little Rock at the time; on his return from Camden, he whipped the rebels under KIRBY SMITH, at Sabine river, where the rebels admit a loss of 2,000, in killed and wounded.

New Major Generals.—The Senate on the 12th inst., confirmed the following nominations to be Major Generals:

Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright.
Brigadier General Andrew J. Smith.
Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys.
Brigadier General John M. Schofield.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from New Orleans on the 7th, relates the following additional chapter of disasters connected with the Red River disaster:—

"The news from Red River this morning is not very pleasant. On the 5th inst., the John Warner, having on board the 56th Ohio Volunteers, re-enlisted veterans, with a number of other soldiers, was attacked by rebel infantry, artillery and cavalry this side of Alexandria. She was under convoy of two tin-clads, Nos. 8 and 15. After a sharp fight, which both the Warner and the tin-clads were raked in every direction by shot and shell, the transport was compelled to surrender. A portion of the troops on board the Warner escaped on shore, and marching down ten or twelve miles, succeeded in getting on the steamboat Silverport, which lay below, and thence to this place. The two tin-clads were shortly after compelled to surrender in a sinking condition, a portion of their crews escaping to tell the story. It is reported that the rebels have a force of from 10,000 to 12,000 along Red River, this side of Alexandria. Our army seems to be still at the latter place, and it is said that a force has been sent down thence to drive away the rebels who are thus infesting the shores of the river below."

METROPOLITAN HALL.—To-morrow evening closes the season of the "Combination Dramatic" Troupe in this city, and those who can truly enjoy and appreciate legitimate drama will regret their departure. Although it has rained almost every evening since they have been performing here, they have had very fair audiences, who, by the applause they gave, evidenced their appreciation of some very good acting. BELLA GOLDEN's portrait of character, in her role, is invaluable. She takes a benefit to-night, and a very attractive programme is presented. We trust her efforts to please, amuse, and instruct the good people of this city, will draw a crowded house. She appears as Camille to-night.

Mr. B. MACAULEY takes a benefit to-morrow night. He is fast "combining the finish of Macready with the fire of Forrest," and sometimes enraptures the audience by his genius. He appears as Armand Duval.

Mrs. WEAVER as an old lady is very good; Miss EDGAR is fascinating as the charming young lady. Miss LAWRENCE acts her part well. Mr. WEAVER as the genial, good-humored old gentleman, is excellent, and his rendition of "Haversack" was very fine. Mr. DAVIES is very amusing and would make a "statue smile," were it possible for one to do so. Mr. GOLDEN, as the dignified, courtly gentleman, impetuous lover, and scheming man of the world, is effective. Messrs. RANKIN, ESKRINE, and the other members of the Troupe, all reflected credit upon themselves and the Troupe by the correct rendition of the various characters performed by them. SPECIAL.

A rich Development of Conservatism.

Our Union readers will find in the annexed letter, from Shepherdsville, to the Louisville Democrat, some rich disclosures regarding the kind of meetings the Guthrie-Prentice Conservative Union Democrats are holding, to send delegates to their Chicago transfer Convention. They will see also the delightful spirit of harmony which exists in the ranks of the two factions, who have got off the Union train,—one in March, 1863; the other in the fall of 1863,—and are now striving to divide the Union party of Kentucky, for the benefit of the disloyalists, who are sailing under the banner of the "Peace Democracy."

SHEPHERDVILLE, KY., May 17, 1864.

Messrs. Editors Louisville Democrat:—

Yesterday was our County Court day, and, although a gloomy day, our town was filled with the honest yeomanry from all parts of the county. After court adjourned we were all surprised by a tremendous ringing of the Court House bell, and the crowd rushed to the Court House for the purpose of ascertaining what was going on. Just as I reached the door Hon. R. H. FIELD (the gentleman who was some time since in Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel command, and was so taken up with the rebels that he insisted on taking a ride behind one of them) mounted the rostrum, and explained the object of the meeting, to-wit: that a meeting held heretofore at the April County Court, the Hon. gentleman who was Chairman of that meeting failed to appoint any who were Democrats delegates to the Chicago Convention; that he now desired to add to that list of delegates all who were in favor of the grand principles that he and his party were fighting for.

We who are at all acquainted with rules governing conventions want to know where the President of a convention, whose term expired when he signed the minutes of the April Convention, gets his authority to appoint delegates in May to attend the Chicago Convention, without re-election, and what authority he has to take the seats in the Chicago Convention. The truth is, the thing was fixed up for the purpose of satisfying some of the faithful, who were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the April Convention.—The April Convention was a rich affair, attended by about four persons, who had everything their own way. One of them is a native-born Kentucky negro enrolling officer, and was the moving spirit of the Convention. The other three were office holders, and are disposed to die in the last ditch rather than give up their offices. When it was proposed to hold their convention the courthouse was filled to overflowing with Democrats who have grown gray in the service, and there never was such a rush to get out of any place upon the face of God's earth as there was to get out of that courthouse, and all left but the faithful four above mentioned.

Messrs. Editors, this was not a Democratic Convention, nor was it any kin to it. The Democrats won't have anything to do with it. We, the Democrats, will send delegates to the Convention of the 15th of June, at which time you will see men from our country who are really and truly Democrats—not bogus. Yours, DEMOCRAT.

The Draft in Shelby.
The following are those in Shelby who drew prizes in the draft. The (a. a.) after a name indicates that the person is a negro slave:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Linen, Walters, (a. a.) | Thomas Hinkle, (a. a.) |
| Geo. Nurland, (a. a.) | Thos. Elston, |
| Geo. Moore, | Moses Finley, (a. a.) |
| Wm. Young, (f. m. c.) | Benjamin Oan, |
| Pat. Joyce, (f. m. c.) | Robt. Campbell, |
| David Collier, (a. a.) | John Carpenter, (a. a.) |
| Clement Moore, | Alex. D. Hopkins, |
| John W. Demare, | E. Lawson, (f. m. c.) |
| Nick Wilson, (a. a.) | Wirt Williams, |
| George Bird, | George Robertson, |
| Charles Nash, (a. a.) | Elias Bayne, |
| Wm. McClain, | Henry F. Jordan, |
| Jeremiah Long, | Whitman Thomas, |
| George Graves, (a. a.) | Jackson Bates, |
| James Shaffer, | Joe McDowell, (a. a.) |
| Wm. Russell, | James E. Crank, |
| John Bohanan, (a. a.) | William Cheek, |
| Wm. M. Sherrard, | R. N. Ellis, |
| Stamper Glenn, | James Johnson. |

The Washington Chronicle relates the following:

In Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded. Sunday morning they began crowding into the town. Mr. Slaughter, Mayor of the city, and Mr. Mayer, of the celebrated heights near Fredericksburg, in the full zeal of their patriotic hearts, rallied a few guerrillas and marched three hundred of our wounded into the rebel lines. Poor fellows! theirs is a sad fate. Hungry, thirsty, and weary they were when captured. How much worse are they now! Mayor Slaughter and several other prominent citizens are now in the guard-house at Fredericksburg.

Mayor Slaughter and the several other prominent citizens should have been promptly hung. That is what should have been done with them.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.
We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the site and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present. L. J. BRADFORD, President.

Augusta, May 21, 1864—3187r.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tr.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers:

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBER,"
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863."

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. B. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and malarious influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg. I have been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,
"Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864."

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case.

Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.
May 20, 1864, [ch. Lou. Press.] 317w-323

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19 years old, weighs 170 pounds.

The owner comes forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. BOWMAN, Jailor Garrard Co.
May 20, 1864—1m7w-323.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PERCENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin,—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, whilst for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasury of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.
" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.
" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—wktw-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,
ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,
PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4ttw-317.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macaulay, Golden and Weaver.....Managers.
H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager.

BENEFIT OF
BELLA GOLDEN.
Last Night of the Season but One.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1864, will be presented the great Parisian Drama of
CAMILLE,

OR
The Fate of a Coquette.

BELLA GOLDEN AS CAMILLE!
B. MACAULEY AS ARMAND DUVAL.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1864, Mr. B. Macaulay's Benefit.

May 20, 1864—tw1w-323.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience,—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.
May 15, 1864—tw3w-322.

National Unionist copy to amount of \$2 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE TO Owners of Impressed Negroes.

ALL persons that have furnished slave labor by reason of the impressment, made in pursuance to General Order 41, series 1863, Headquarters District of Kentucky, and General Order 17, series 1863, Headquarters District Northern Central Kentucky, and have not received pay for their labor, will forward to me without delay a statement, made under oath, of the whole amount of service rendered, the amount received, "either money or clothing," the month the service was rendered, the name of negro, and by whom employed. These statements will be forwarded promptly, in order that the rolls for payment may be completed and the business pertaining to the impressment finished. They will be made in duplicate on the following blank form:

W. W. WOODWARD,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 1st Dist. of Ky.
I, _____ of the county of _____, State of Kentucky, do solemnly swear, [or affirm,] that I furnished the following negroes:—
_____ for labor, on the Government works, in pursuance to General Order No. 17, series 1863, District Northern Central Kentucky, and that they remained in employ of the Government, as follows: August _____ days; September _____ days; October _____ days; November _____ days; December _____ days; January _____ days; February _____ days; and that I have received from the Government _____ dollars _____ cents, in part pay for said labor; and there is yet due me _____ dollars and _____ cents for said labor.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1864.

Lexington, May 17, 1864—2tw-[ch. Unionist.]

LATONIA SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.

THIS long established and fashionable public resort, situated 4 miles south of Covington, in the beautiful valley of the Bank Lick—one of the most desirable places in this part of the State is now offered for sale, on most reasonable terms. The Springs and all the buildings, furniture, &c., in good condition for carrying on an extensive and profitable business,—or it will be sold in connection with the whole farm of 100 acres, on which is a model Vineyard of 20,000 vines, which yields a superior quality of wine, and abundance of fruits of all kinds, gardens, &c. The place is in good order, and has been kept twenty-one years by the proprietor, whose age and infirmity alone induce him now to part with it. For terms apply to S. MOSHER, on the Premises.
Latonia Springs, May 17, 1864—w2w-33-1638.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GENERAL, STATE OF KENTUCKY,
"Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1864."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all officers and enlisted men, who, having received leaves of absence or furloughs, have not returned to duty with their respective regiments at the expiration of the time granted, that it is necessary to do so at once; in default of which they will be subjected to rigorous penalties, it being the determination of the War Department to abandon its past lenient policy and to resort to strong and effective measures.

Provost Marshals of districts, deputy Provost Marshals and all others acting under the authority of the Provost Marshal General's Department in Kentucky, are required to use their utmost efforts in securing and returning delinquents to their duty.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.
May 10, 1864, [ch. Lou. Press.] 317w-321.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Suggestions to Farmers.

Another draft has been made upon the Agricultural labor of the Northwest by the call of the Governors for 85,000 men for an hundred days. The question arises how the deficiency of labor thus occasioned can be made up. We see but two or three chances of balancing the account.

In the first place, those who are left can perform a little more than they had intended. The task of whipping the rebellion and at the same time keeping the country supplied with the necessities of life is decidedly extraordinary, and this is no time for any patriot, whether in the field of war or the field of work, to consult his ease. Those at home can perform an extra task and still be far more comfortably situated than those who are marshaled in defense of the Government. Increased enterprise and labor at home should be deemed a patriotic duty; but they have also the stimulant of extra profit.

In the second place, the agriculturist will find it greatly to their advantage to employ more machinery, especially in harvesting the coming crops. It is true that most of the larger farmers are already supplied with machinery, but the smaller producers should now co-operate for the purchase of mowers, reapers, &c., as one machine would do work for several farms as well as one. Two, four, six, or more can thus divide the cost amongst them and own the machine. It will be difficult if not impossible to cut the coming crop in consequence of the scarcity of hands, without increased machinery. Several farmers can own a reaper or mower and co-operate in cutting each others harvest. Let a little mutual good feeling prevail in this regard. Should each one insist upon cutting his harvest first the difficulty could be readily settled by lot.

In the third place the women should be ready and willing to help in such field work as is within their strength. A woman can drop or cover corn as well as a man; indeed in some localities both daughters and mothers have been in the habit of turning out in corn planting. Then when the cultivation comes on they can "set up" the little corn that may be disturbed by the cultivator or plow; and here and there a vigorous and ambitious daughter that is really alive can help in working the teams. Many a woman during the American revolution plowed, planted, and gathered into barns while their husbands and fathers were achieving their independence of their country. To render such assistance now will be worth speaking of hereafter.

We suggest also that the farmers continue to plow and plant till the middle of June. It may all ripen in which case a larger profit will be derived; but should frost nip it too early, it will still pay as seed, for beef will be high. The wheat crop will be light, and the unfavorable spring prevented the planting of but a small area in oats; consequently the main reliance will be on corn, of which there cannot be too much planted. By the time the fall work comes on, it is expected there will be a considerable accession to agricultural labor from foreign countries, and perhaps from the South also. The democrats promised us a great influx of negroes in case the war should liberate them; but like most of their promises the fulfillment cannot yet be seen. At all events get the grain into the ground, cultivate early and late, and the country will be benefited.

We suggest also that unusual attention be given to the production of beans, and such vegetables as can be profitably used for food for man and beast. Ruta bagas do well in a latitude North of this and are as well profitable food for stock. Beans do well on almost any poor land; do not hesitate to plant them. Potatoes do best in this latitude as a general thing planted early, but this season plant if it is not till the last of June. Then immediately after wheat harvest sow buckwheat copiously; it will help out the wheat deficiency and bring a large profit.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 15 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner, if come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,
The creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864.
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

NOTICE.

Margaret Herensmith's, adm'r., Plff.,
vs.
Chas. C. Herensmith, et al, def'ts.,
AND
J. L. Herensmith, adm'r., Plff.,
vs.
J. L. Herensmith's heirs &c., def'ts.,
Equity.

THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of Margaret Herensmith and J. L. Herensmith deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan. 23, 1864.



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at
Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.
Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 23rd day of April, 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Orntoheld, of Boyle county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. P. C.

May 9, 1864-wlm.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.
I WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. H. HEROD.

Jailer Kenton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864. wlm.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
Francis Brewer's adm'r., Plff.,
vs.
Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., def'ts.,
Equity.

BY cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased;—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator;—take proof of, and report, the value of the assets; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-tf.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
J. Harlan's adm'r., Plff.,
vs.
J. Harlan's heirs and others, def'ts.,
Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, to

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-tf.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, plff's,
vs.
L. L. Sullivan's Assignees, &c., def'ts.,
Equity.

BY order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To cause the Assignees to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignees.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, for Defendants.]
April 22, 1864-tf-311.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of — 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, It has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court at Washington county, for the murder of W. A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the jailer of Washington county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

May 13, 1864-wktw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, It has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864-wktw3m.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PATENT OR WIND CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America.

But the name of this great discoverer, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

In all diseases of the system, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of the superior distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unwholesome climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Cashier of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Eays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

English and Classical School.

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Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

WEITZEL & HERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 8, 1863-tf.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.

October 29, 1863-6m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-wktwlv.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Green, Blue, Red, Yellow, Orange, Pink, Purple, Brown, Grey, White, &c.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shirts, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge of the colors are best adapted to the use of others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
280 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,
\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

SETTLEMENTS!!</